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those words as to prevent the defendant's using the title *Punch and Judy*. Upon the whole of the evidence and arguments in the case, he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing calculated to lead the defendant to the most incautious of mankind, because the Court was not bound to provide for them—but for persons of ordinary intelligence. We are likely to find that *Punch*, having been established for a quarter of a century, and having a well-known frontispiece with which every one was familiar—the price, too, being threepence—was it likely that a person of ordinary intelligence could be misled by having handed to him a publication called *Punch and Judy*, price one penny? *Punch* a thing was impossible, and *Judy* was not. In the case the adoption of the title *Punch and Judy* did not

appear to justify the interference of the Court. It is impossible, at the same time, to suppose that the circumstance of the well-established character of *Punch* was an inducement to the defendant to make that word of honor. He might very well have adopted some other and totally distinct title, and therefore the Court would have been better pleased to put the parties to the agreement that the suit should be stayed upon the defendant making some change in his title. That suggestion had been thrown out, but had not been adopted, and therefore the rights of the parties must be decided. But as this was only an interlocutory application the question would simply be, should the defendant be allowed to sue as costs. If the parties would agree, if they were

Mr. Charles Hall was willing to accept of this, but Mr. Glasse declined, and the motion was therefore simply refused, the costs to be dealt with at the hearing.

LONG HOLIDAYS.
(To the Editor of the Spectator.)
SIR,—Your dictum that school holidays "have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished" will be heartily welcomed by the very large class of parents, who wish to bring up their children with the least possible amount of trouble to themselves. No one, however, would dispute that holidays in the

You speak chiefly of the effect of school-work on the boys, but we must also, in the interest of the boys, think of its effect upon the mothers. The mothers of boys make of the very greatest importance that the masters should teach with freshness of mind and in good spirits, and yet these are the conditions which are by the monotony of school life. There are other callings, no doubt, which involve much more monotonous employment than that of the schoolmaster.

follow them have not so delicate a task as working on the mind and character of the young. School-teaching is a thing quite by itself. It is much more than a job, it is like many humble occupations, and yet it differs from them all in this, that the quality of the work turned out depends almost entirely on the character of the worker. If a master could be made into a machine for putting knowledge into boys as a printer becomes a machine for putting letters into type, he might apply the most strictly economical rules and get as much work out of him as possible; but this cannot be, and as soon as you have a man, and more than a very moderate amount, you will find that the work suffers in quality as much as it does in quantity.

us teachers of being "half-timers." I fear statistics would not bear you out, and I am inclined to think that boys in England are better educated than masters working too much than too little. I agree with you that a great distinction should be drawn between day schools and boarding-schools. The latter, at all events, we ought to have a liberal allowance of holidays. Many large boarding-schools are in the country, where the boys are shut off from social intercourse. The consequence is that their occupation has a very narrowing and often a very depressing effect upon them. I think that there is no regular break between the beginning of February and the end of July, and during the last part of this period the boys are most shut out.

more trying than during the first half. The boys seem to them less easy to teach, and they seem to the boys far more irritable.

By all means, then, let the schoolmaster every now and then go abroad, or wherever he may get a thorough change, and near his room have a little outer world. Perhaps the best plan would be to have three holidays,—three weeks at Christmas, three weeks from the beginning of January to the six weeks from the beginning of August; but the third holiday has two drawbacks; first, the parents who send boys from distant parts must pay the expenses of three journeys; and, secondly, both before and after a holiday there is always a good deal of time wasted in the change of quarters.

pen to discuss any particular scheme, but to testify, however freely, that a liberal allowance of holidays is absolutely essential to enable us to keep our humanity in the monotonous occupation of school teaching.—I am, Sir, &c., R. H. Q.

(and who more charming society!) the wonderful cosmetics they use on their faces—the purpurines, the *poudre de riz*, the rouge, the *surmaux*, the *les yeux de les teints*, and *bismuth* for making up!—seems curious it should be so. But we have only to run over a list of well-known comers of the Parisian scene to ascertain that longevity and juvenility of appearance seem their special characteristic. As one illustration take the case of Charles Mathews, who at the age of thirty is still a butterfly, and counts up sixty-five years. If we possess the same elegance of figure and vivacity of spirit that distinguished him in his youth, the example is Benjamin Webster, at least seventy, who still plays with remarkable force, and he has been an author as

theatres at the same moment. Buckton, Compro, and Greewick are along in the stables; and as for W. Payne, of Covent Garden, he has been in the theatre long way behind, and walks as erect as a boy, and nightly goes through pantomimic fatigue that would demonstrate sense of the value of his own position. Madame Celeste, who still plays young ladies, was a star in 1830. Mrs. Stirling, despite her grey hair, looks five-and-twenty, and is very well married. Mrs. Mellon has been acting away any night these thirty years, and as for John Barry did he not exclaim on the gratification of being the same for our children? Mario is nearly, if not quite, sixty, and women yet fall in love with Walcott's father.

would count upon carefully, would reach half a century, is at this hour the best looking *jeune premier* on the stage. The French theatre has been in a similar example. Dejoire, recently, at eighty, played the "Premier Arms de Richelieu," and looked five and twenty. Arnal, having been a French actor, and Hyacinthe has all passed their twelfth last, and they look as fresh and work as hard as they did a score years ago. "The French Comedians," who recently played at a Boulevard theatre, and the combined ages of Armand (Lafontaine) and Marguerite (Madame Deveraux) were one hundred and four. Paul Legrand, who was born about the time of the Republic, is still agile in the role of "Pierrot" and the "Bourgeois of Calcutta," and has been and is

BEARDS AND THEIR USES.—The question of beards for the Army has recently again been brought under notice, and the repeal of an old military regulation has been asked for, on the triple ground of economy, appearance, and humanity. The best argument in support of his demand may be found in the general principle that the life of the soldier in time of peace should be such as to prepare him for war, and in the fact that war always has been and always will be. George Brown was the reputed author of a compound assertion that might have been borrowed from Confucius. He said: "Hire a soldier, and he will fight."

there was hair there was dirt, and there was dirt there was disease." He had, therefore, something that was worth him for a reason why shaving should be enforced; but yet he failed to enforce it. Racors were lost, and boards grew, in spite of his efforts. There could doubt that he was altogether wrong, and that boards furnish a protection that nothing can fully replace. The immunity factor of those who wear them is well known and highly instructive. And they must certainly be, to some extent, useful as repellents. The argument from the point of view of the question beyond the reach of discussion; but it must be conceded that, at present, the national taste in hair and the hair is a matter of the highest importance.

man to undergo a sort of mutilation, only because he wears a red coat, and has sworn to defend his country.—*Lancet*.

Sydney Mail, January 8, 1870.)

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"The Council made a great number of important amendments on the bill, including a rate upon shareholders, but with the proviso, that the latter should, by means of local boards, be enabled to pay the rate in instalments. The Government and the Lower House accepted the rate, but would not agree to the local boards; and the only concession made to the Upper House was the definition of what should be deemed the stock of a company. The Council were of the opinion that the concession made was not sufficient to compensate for the refusal of the boards, as they could not count on the rate being levied. The Council, however, have decided the organization of expiring laws it is provided that the *Scab Act* will remain in force until the end of the session after next: so that there will be ample opportunity

The Italian Government is beginning to consider the subject of AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. An Agricultural University is amongst the projects of the future; but at present, for want of the necessary means, the Minister of Agriculture has selected three pupils by competitive examination, who will be sent to study the art in France, England, Belgium, Germany, and the United States of America. The young men who are to be selected the future professors. This intention will just gear with a movement made in France in the same direction—namely, that the Government of France will arrange for the reception and training of three youths from any nation that will take three French lads in exchange. There are now some excellent schools in France in which some devoted to special branches of the art, such, for instance, as the school at Lezardeau, devoted to sowing, irrigation, drainage and irrigation, where pupils are required to graduate twelve months.

Attention is called, in the *Clarence River Examiner*, to the movements of Sugar Societies founded on the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and to the care that should be exercised that the provisions of that Act be not departed from. The question is, "What is asked, what is the meaning of the *absence* of trustees, when the words of the Act prohibit them." It urges further, that, although registered under an Act for the encouragement of co-operative effort, the Association alluded to has grown into a commercial speculation.

Its properties at present are too large for the provisions of the Act, and to enlarge them further by now aiming at a capital of £10,000 in the hands of the members, would create great difficulties and to prepare for the introduction of great strife. I do not object to the largest growth that can possibly be attained, so long as it is safe. On the contrary, I should hail it with much pleasure. But with size let us have soundness—colossal growth if you will—let us have every care that it is not on a sandy foundation. This appears to be good disinterested advice, and we hope it will be attended to. Much difficulty and disappointment will thereby be saved.

THE SHOW of unborn SHEEP at Armidale came off on Thursday last. A great many of the exhibitors had to swim to their pens, and were therefore shewn at some disadvantage. The show was good, though scarcely so large as last year. The arrangements are spoken of as excellent down to the luncheon provided by the Verandah of Stion House, but the attendance was small, and the worst feature of the affair. The indifference of a neighbourhood in an exhibition, which has cost so much labour to get up, proves a vast discouragement to those who thus endeavour to work for the public good! Everybody in such a district as Armidale is benefited by any improvement in sheep, and all should attend a show of this sort, even at great personal inconvenience. The list

of prizes inserted elsewhere, shows that Messrs. Dangar, Brothers were awarded five prizes: Mr. John Fletcher, four; Mr. C. W. Marsh, two and two honourable mentions; Mr. Higgins, two and one honourable mention; Mr. Fenwick, one; and Mr. McIntyre, one. Messrs. Dangar showed a pen of sheep, the result of a cross between Cotswold and Merinoes, with 17 months wool on. They said to be splendid animals both for carcase and wool. The following extract from the Armidale journal will shew the nature of the business done.

Beside the exhibitors, there were some rams for sale. One imported Rambouillet, Mr. John Fletcher purchased one at the upset price of 20 guineas; and of a large lot of rams about 60 were sold at 11 s. a head.

Of the sheep extolled, in the fine one woolled, the sale price was sold at 100 guineas ranging from 50s. to 180s. per head—a very low price for such animals, also like to increase and fine close wool. The pen that took the 60 guineas realised from 21 s. to 14s. per head. The pen that took the 10th prize consisted of very good ewes and lambs, and was sold by Alderman Oliver. The wool was very long, strong in fibre, and the clip heavy. Mr. Higginson informed us that from scarcely 1500 similar hoggets (about 16 months) he had cut 17 bales of hot-water washed wool—averaging about 31 lbs. per head; and that the same hoggets were not picked, while in breed they were pure British.

Items of NORTHERN INTELLIGENCE are floating about. We hear that the pride of the Metropolitan Show in the two-year-old female class of Durhams, Mr. W. J. Dangar's, *Rose* has dropped a calf to *Littlebury*, the last imported bull. The male, which is being sold at 50 guineas (decreased), from *Dinah*, of the week imported in the Sobran, and noticed last time, the two-year-old roan heifer is, we learn, own sister to the bull *Littlebury*. The bull of which we had no particulars to give is thoroughly bred. The formula is as follows:—*Skyler*, roan, calved January 17, 1868, by *Willington* (23,198), dam *Seraphina* (70), by *Duke of Sussex* (22,772). For a two-year-old he is a splendid animal, for he is only in store condition. The Sobran heifer, too, another well-made shaggy, is a daughter of the same bull, *Dory*, Duke, rich roan, calved May, 1868, by *Grand Duke of Lancaster* (19,883), dam *Daphne* 3rd, by *Orford* (20,450). He is imported by Captain Emslie, and stands for sale.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY is moving although not very visibly. The Corporation of Sydney knows of its existence if no one else does. While he has had the plans of the Alfred Park Building in hand, the City Surveyor has not been allowed to do anything else. The matter is now brought to a close. The terms of the lease are arranged, and nothing remains to be done but for the specifications to be issued and tenders called for. The building cannot be finished until June, but it will not, if we hear correctly, be needed until September, it being the intention of the Council to prolong their term 1869-70 from July 1st to October 1st. We may now expect the price schedule to be issued during the present month.

The Wool Show comes off on the 13th, and Messrs. Mori's new wool stores, and will doubtless excite a good deal of interest. Since this is the last day of entry, it would be premature to say anything about the number of entries. The prizes offered should draw a splendid show in a colony where wool is the staple.

A wide range has been given to the advertisement of the STORAGE AND AFFILIATION OF WATER PRIZE. It goes in the British and American journals, as well as into those of the sister colonies. It seems that there are additions even now being made to it, and it is the intention of the Society to receive contributions for it, so that while a man is writing his paper he may be able to receive £125, or even more, when his labours have ended in success he may find a much larger sum. A gentleman who considers that a prize of £500 should be offered to secure a really good essay, has forwarded a cheque for £10 to the Society. Others may desire to do the same. The example is worthy of imitation. The scope of the inquiry is very comprehensive.

Meers, Rousseau and Bonnettes's plan of converting the saccharine juice and cane beetroot into a peculiar saccharine of lime, and to transport that salt, instead of raw sugar, for the purpose of refining, is being tried with success in some of the French colonies. If this can be done, sugar can be conveyed without the risk of the sugar being exposed to, and may be kept for many months.

We are favoured with some particulars of the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HARVEST, now nearly brought to a close. In some parts, owing to the appearance of, or the dread of, rust, the wheat has been cut for hay. In the neighbourhood of Templars, the maximum yield has been as low as 6 bushels per acre—the minimum, 2. The districts of Light and Mudda Wirra are estimated to yield 4 or 5 bushels per acre. Six and ten bushels per acre are put again for Dalkey. Throughout Morphett Vale the average will be about 8 bushels. At Goolwa about 14. News from Blythe's Plains seems to put the yield at from 12 to 14 bushels. A good return is expected from Finniss Vale. The Kapunda district varies, some sections giving 12 bushels, some 5. Six or 7 bushels are put down for Virgates. The new from Barossa, Burra, and Mount Bryan, are disappointing. Altogether the prospect is not exceedingly promising.

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Year that the doctor's prediction that he would get the better of his ailments when he had turned the age of twenty. He had been ailing for a long time, and a long, weary, thoughtful nights—watching my sick darling, and thinking of those old times of brief, brief sweetens, I wish that you could see him, so like your own dear little boy, and I wish that pain it would cause you to contemplate our poor fatherless boy. I am almost tempted to thank God that he cannot remain much longer on earth; for I am sure that I could not bear to see him suffer, and I want as well as from his painful malady. On, for the sake of old times, send me a little money, though only a few pence. There is no other resource for us but the workhouse. And, I believe, the dreadful suspense that haunts me.—P.S. As I have been, from reasons too painful to disclose to you, compelled to quit the lodgings in V. street, please direct Post Office, "Young man, true friend, and old acquaintance"—B. As it happened, the gentleman to whom this villainous epistle was addressed had, till within the last few years of his demise, resided in a narrow way, and the narrowness, and the crowded conditions rendered a ten-year-old intimacy with any English Elizabeth utterly impossible; but, unfortunately, his survivors were content to treat the attempted impudence with silent acquiescence, and the result was that I was able to proper punishment of one of a gang of a most pestiferous order of swindlers it is possible to conceive was lost. It was probable only the very peculiar and exceptionally conclusive evidence of the fact that I was able to save my skin, and that I was able to save my friends from painful anxiety, and perhaps robbery.

Political pamphlets ("England, Ireland,

In one of his political pamphlets ("England, Ireland, and America," 1806) Cobden quotes the following passage from Spenser touching certain customs of the Irish:—"There is great use amongst the Irish," Spenser says, "to make great assemblies to gather upon a Rath or Hill, and there market they say, about masters and wrongs between township and township, or one private person and another." That this great use now prevails we have constant and somewhat irritating evidence, but not that it was at one time so general. A little reason to doubt. The taste of our neighbours across St. George's Channel for specifying is innate and almost ineradicable. Neither the other day, while the senior member for the city of Cork was addressing a meeting in a moderate language, he suddenly took a flight after the traditional style about the verdure and oppressions of his country, when a voice in the crowd bawled out, "You are a liar," and the speaker fully the sentiments of the crowd to whom dry facts and rational inferences were altogether intolerable. It is possible to trace a few of the sources from whence this passion has taken its rise. In the first place, it is no uncommon enormous quantity of time was spent in orations of the debating school order. The smallest topic served for occasions of display, in which the participants were almost always in the habit of indulging in a pathos or fury, concerning often a mere parochial interest. The place frequently resembled a cock-pit, in which the mains were fought with a virulence to which a zest of thorough reality was given by the mutual suggestions of the spectators. A contest usually preceded a renewal of the combat with pistols in the Phoenix Park next morning. To the present time the traditions of certain parochial matters are still living in Ireland. We read for example, how, on a debate for attachments in College-green (1783) Mr. Curran and Mr. Fitz-Gibbon had a gala night of it. The latter was Attorney-General, and he was in the castle of Rutland and the ladies of the castle to witness the performance. Mr. Fitz-Gibbon called his opponent a "funny babbler," and Mr. Curran retorted in equally warm language. Both were so much excited by the strength of this passage of wit, of which Curran is said to have had the best.

Oratory has been successfully cultivated at the Irish bar, and has been the chief resource of many students, not merely of students, but far more of rhetoric. Shiel, O'Connell, Feargus O'Connor, and Whiteside, also in their several ways, were adepts in the art of playster, making much of the words, and little of the matter in themselves. The first was not quite a success as a merely popular speaker in Ireland. He was too classical and modelled, and without the playance and presence of wit which made the other two so successful. He was a man of considerable culture, and was almost archaic in his tropes and images, while his voice was pitched to the key of a screen. O'Connell used to be much in the habit of saying, "I am travelling on my memoriter—uses the sort of people who come up to a platform to have their organs touched and played upon. Powerful, however, as his tongue was, there was a better head in the room. Feargus O'Connor could not only deliver a speech, but he could also describe an Irish meeting out of the senses, and eventually turn into the Liberator. O'Connor was one of the oddest characters that ever lived in or out of Ireland. He gave O'Connell the greatest trouble. Originally a man of fox-hunt and a sportsman, he took to politics at first for fun, but after a while with the ambitious design of opposing and displacing O'Connell in the leadership of the people. He had an enormous amount of knowledge, and was a man of his coarseness as Spenser Western in his mode of speaking, and did not hesitate on the platform to conduct himself with the license of a merry-andrew. In fact, he was almost too much for many of the Agitators; they are told that he was in the habit of hailing the infant children of his admirers christened by his name. Girls were often christened after Feargus. A whole population of Feargus O'Connors, male and female, seemed rapidly springing up all over the country. His prophecies were usually headed with the words, "More young patriots." When he was put into York Castle for his Chartist agitation movement he was made to make a speech. If he died on gall his body was to be opened by three surgeons, but he wound up with a proof that he thought he would survive his incarceration. "Adieu, my friends, I shall be in the streets in fifteen or twenty months; but by heaven, I'll make you a man yet." He became mad some time afterwards, and used to rave about an old woman and a pig, and a black dog, and a black horse; and to mix up a litany with songs from the "Hibernian."

Passing from Feargus, we come to the Young Ireland school, of which Mitchell and Meagher were the chief mouthpieces. Duffy and Davis, who also belonged to this set, were good writers, but most of the speech-making was left to Meagher and Mitchell. Meagher was tawdry and bombastic to a degree. In any other country than Ireland the nonsense he talked and printed would not gain five minutes' attention. His stock-in-trade was the most common-place and obvious order—his native maintaining the superiority of the English over the

insensitivity and audacity, which are the

The ingenuity and audacity shown in compiling the list for the purpose of obtaining money from the charitable donors is strongly exemplified in "The Seven Curses of London," by Mrs. M. A. Harrison. In them she appealed to a gentleman for help, and enclosed, as a proof that she was no common beggar, her photograph—the likeness of a very beautiful woman, with long, wavy, black hair, and a most generous face. The gentleman, however, was so against temptation, suspecting what further inquiry proved to be the truth that the portrait had been painted by the same hand which had painted the attempt at robbery is the following, which may produce more disastrous consequences than the loss of the money:—"The process by which this portrait of mine is painted is so simple that it could be accomplished more simple than would at first appear. The prime condition of the impostor's success is the fact that she is a young lady from those to it is her intention to dupe. The hinder is her knowledge of Germany, sometimes as far away as America. The first move is to look into the newspaper obituaries for the names of the deceased. A gentleman who dies young, leaving a wife and a young daughter, becomes their bitter bereavement, is not uncommonly the case fixed on. If, during his lifetime, he was a generous man, his name must have been in the paper tolerably well known, so much the better for the woman who writes the letter. She writes, of course, to the individual as though not in the least acquainted with him, and she writes, in the most glowing copy of such a letter will, better than anything else, illustrate the cold, cruel, subtle villainy essential to the success of the Deadman's Luck, as is in the profession of it. It is in the nature of the thing that, after enduring the sickening disappointment that she attended my last three letters sent to the old address, I have written to your private abode, in the fervent hope that it is not too late to reach you. I am, of course, really may fall into no other hands but your own. I cannot think that my boy's father can have grown so cold toward her whose whole life is devoted to him, and who died from his grief. I am sure that he will abide in a foreign land and amongst strangers, that her darling might not be troubled—that his home should be his home, and his home his home. But I will not uphold you. I will not. I will not be content to die rather than cause you a single pang of sadness; but, as my dear Robert knows, I am not a coward."

course of a twelvemonth. Add to these the practical lessons which the Irish crone who have lately sprung up, and some ideas may be got of the impulses to oratory which are stirring in the island. As we said before, the people do not seem to be in earnest. The oratorical talent of an audience of English mechanics would very soon detect the quality of Mr. G. H. Moore; and should he carry out his design of "stamping" this country, he would find that the "stamping" has been done, and that his name has gone far. The most curious thing about the Irish rage for oratory is this, that the people seem quite unaware that for years it has been used by all sorts of dishonest and dishonestly-minded rascals, who, sitting on the bench, governor, and attorney-generals of remote British possessions have sworn over and over again by every page in Moore's *Melodies* never to accept of a bribe, and to be true to the people of the country where they are redressed. These patriots are bought out of the way without much coquetting on their part when it seems advisable to provide for them. Still, the people are given to the idea that the orators are sincere, and the obloquy of the dirt through which they have been dragged by a long series of officers-seekers. Cornelius O'Dowd has spoken of oratory as being the only way of getting on in the world, and his opinion is justified by exaggerating speech-makers at numerous meetings and land gatherings.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

from the much-admired ad-

A PASSAGE from the much-admired address of Sir Henry Thompson at University College affords a good sample of the views on the Education question, which appear to be gaining ground not only here but in Great Britain :—

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"You will wince, I guess, perhaps, of that high ideal which I propose to you, and I think rightly so, under the term 'a man of the world.' You will think of the 'world' in its widest knowledge of the instincts, prejudices, tastes, feelings, and convictions of your own species, varied as these are at different periods of life, and distinct as these are in the habits and characters of different peoples; and you will think that such a knowledge may be made available for the benefit of our fellows and of yourself. You will infer, without suggestion from me, that a facility in subordinating all these to the personal bias or aims to the instincts and tastes of others is the mark of a man of that high style of man, 'the true gentleman'—a style not so complete as that which I propose to you for what we may call a true gentleman without one being a true gentleman. I think that the latter character, as I understand it, inevitably includes the former. My conviction of the importance of your formerly proposing this to me, and your unwillingness to do so, is my apology for insisting on it here. For I would remind you that it is to be your chief function to deal with man in all the aspects of his many-sided life. If the 'true gentleman' is to be a man of the world, more is he the study proper for us, while at least three-fourths of mankind study their neighbours solely, or almost solely, with a view to the cunning art of winning and selling, our lives are necessarily devoted to the study of the many-sidedness and derangements in man's nature, not only physical, but mental. For let me tell you that the misery which you will be called on in your professional career to witness and to relieve, is not only a large part, but it may be primarily and obviously physical, much more than half of it is really mental. I need not surely say to illustrate this. It will be the study of any medical man of intelligence and experience. You may not be able to consent to take my word for it. You have much more in this our art to do than to use the knife or write prescriptions. You could go so far as to say that your work is less than your studies, and that your work is less than your personal relations with the patient, determined by your knowledge of human nature in general, and your appreciation of his nature in particular. You will find that your duty to allay the groundless fears and apprehensions of future ill occasioned by trivial but painful complaints; curbing your own impatience at the ignorance of the patient, and the ignorance of the deluded sufferer; yours to soothe and comfort the weary and disconsolate victim of some chronic disease, whose convalescence much depends on your care, skill, and sympathy; yours to palliate the suffering, to lighten the burden of the patient, to bring whose journey you know has nearly closed. It will be your lot to listen to many a tale of sorrow; to be the sacred depository of many a secret. You will have to be a confidant of the patient, and of his many family distresses; by the judicious use of knowledge of healing many a breach between the estranged. All such labour for good, in not any way to be despised, and for the reward, if duty be done, is not small. It is the good of the world, and this all this possible; only to be thought of by a man of integrity, honour, and tact."

if advertising is better under

other than on his side of the Atlantic. We freely and gratefully acknowledge that for a straightforward man there is no place like London; but for arduous dodges in the way of money, we have not approached the sublime height of the citizens of the great Republic. Not long ago we told you one made an offer for the outside of a pulpit in the city of New York, and another offered to supply prayer-books for an Episcopal congregation *gratis*, but the horrified minister discovered that on every alternate page there was a notice of the sale of slaves, and he was so little inclined to respect even the sanctity of the altar that he was not likely to be balked by any merely national considerations, and the finest instance of this was lately furnished on the field of Gettysburg. Upon that battle turn of the tide, the British were about to be turned, but the issue could have been other than it was, but tracing the strife from Fort Sumter to the surrender at the Appomattox Court-house, it was the great grand old idea of the American people. The idea appears to have suggested itself of tracing out the spots memorable during those celebrated three days, by the leaders and commanders in the action. We were told that the proprietors of the grounds, wherein there are some of the most beautiful springs, or was quick as thought seized on by them. We know not; at any rate, it was skillfully turned into a great advertisement to direct attention to the site of a new enterprise, and the proprietors of the English efforts against such an achievement as this their poverty is manifest. The question, "Who's a sinner?" when constantly presented, may excite a surging sea.

sters in India, as it is the perpetuating inquiry and emanated from the juvenile mind—and it is not without merit, while we presume it pays, or it would not ornament so many old boards and walls.

Dangerousness of the Emperor of the French!!
Buy 18-carat Gold Chains. "The Harvard Post Race." "Use Perry's Life Pills!" Such as these are innocent little dodges to catch the wandering eye, but compare them with what Saratoga proposes:—

"If any four of the Oxford crew will come over and row a match with four selected from the Harvards, the village of Saratoga will, through its President, Mr. John H. White, present to the winners a medal of the value of 5000 dollars, or a service of silver of that amount, or coin, if they prefer it; the race to take place either a few days before or after, or even during, the racing meeting, at their option, and the expenses of passage to and fro, both for the Oxforders and Harvards, and their hotel bills and carriage rides, will also be paid by the executive committee of the Racing Association at Saratoga."

It is naively asserted that there is a beautiful sheet of water, 8 miles long by 2½ broad, around which a million of people are gathered, and that the water is used without inconvenience. The offer of Saratoga has a very liberal look, but when analysed it is like the capriciousness of the hotelkeeper who invites the President to occupy a suite of apartments. If the Oxford Hotel, for instance, were to offer a million guests, the million required to line the lake, and the poorest Saratoga would respond for that year would be considerably more than the hundred-fold multiplied by the number of the guests. The gratifying of the special season. Hotelkeepers must consider the best use to which a President can be put is to draw a full house, and General Grant is for them a good President. His residence at Saratoga is a very good thing, and a great station, while he rather enjoys moving about the country during the summer. The President, therefore, is a grand advertisement, and has been freely used as such by many of the newspapers. It is true that the Queen is not without value in this way to her subjects. Americans are often surprised in walking through London to notice the nature of the articles supplied to her Majesty. A stranger would suppose that the Queen smoked, wore the most remarkable and unimpressive garments, and hunted and shot over her dominions. While on this subject we may state that the Queen is very fond of the water-cure, and that their faith in this medium is in their own lavish use of it, publishers and newspaper proprietors being the greatest of advertisers. Paris has its novelties, of which one is the water-cure. The Queen's house is on the boulevard. From dusk till midnight the advertisement is set forth in a window on sea-green ground, and a company has been formed to manage these transparencies. —*Anglo-American Times.*

THE projected marriage of one of our for-

that projected marriage of one of our fortunate squatters with the amiable and accomplished daughter of a certain gentleman of high position in the sister colony, suggests the question, "Why don't squatters marry?" The answer is, "They do not marry for a physical strength, with good mental powers, some of whom are above the average of colonists, do not marry." Some of them hold territory which in extent would have made a man of the first rank in the primeval forest, by comparison before Bismarck's ruthlessly put him down. It is not at the extent of the pioneer squatter's leasehold possessions that makes him feel that his worldly cares are so overwhelming, and of a nature so peculiar that he has no time or energy to devote to matrimony. He is barely sufficient to account for the celibacy of some of our squatters, because whether a squatter occupies a large, medium, or small area, we find the same general rule to hold true, with few and far between the exception. The pioneer squatter makes up his mind when he first enters on bush life to do or die—to realise a fortune or to lose one. It is not until he has been some time in the bush that he begins to relax all his energies. The gradual relaxation is indicated by the large squatter or leaseholder and the small freeholder. Many of these graziers, however, have large freehold estates within ring fences, also in the country. Some of these graziers have large farms with mansions owned by squires in Great Britain or Ireland, are replete with all the comforts which Australia Felix can supply. A considerable number of these graziers, however, are not so well off. They stand to a certain extent upon the same footing as the large freeholders of Victoria and of New South Wales west of the dividing range. These squattages are not so large as those of the graziers, and the market price of land is to be greatly reduced, and then the squatter will take care to prevent any person from buying large quantities of land in one block or in a number of blocks, and thus becoming a landed proprietor. Democracy have made the pioneer squatter a freeholder to insure—dependent as it is on a vote of the Legislature—as to effectually break the squatter in the land market from becoming a landed proprietor. He cannot safely marry for a number of years after he has come down in the far bush, because he does not know how his fortune will trend him. He soon finds that he is not so well off as him such an up-bill game that he is not so well off as he warranted. He has to make his own way in the social scale, to share his early difficulties, to make such a home as he would like to bring his wife to would take him many years to build up, and when he has done this he is not so well off as he is trying to sow the seeds of future success. Nothing is certain in the pioneer's affairs while his

ture is a creature. The subject, antagonistic to the nature of the thing, is probably the proper knowledge on the subject, may, at any time, take all hope from the expectant squatter, because the Land Act gives him no legal right to the land, and the lease even under the most stringent regulations to improvements. The Act states that the Ministry may grant the Crown patented tenant a renewal of his lease under certain conditions; but it gives him no right to the land, and the lease is lawfully depended upon. Now, if the tenure of the leasehold depended upon the lands so leased to him being required for freehold settlement, the very nature of the lease would be destroyed, and the lease could marry early. If, in his wisdom, the Legislature lowered the price of land, and did not prohibit the squatter therein from buying large quantities of land, he would not be bound to buy, whether or not he chose to purchase. No Act of Parliament could settle this question. It takes a pioneer squatter generally to take a lease for twenty years' hard work in the wilderness, to make him his own land, and, supposing he begins his task at thirty, he is forty- or fifty years old when he is eligible for marriage; the squatter of the latter age has little steel left in him, and he is not likely to marry, and, if he should then marry and become a father, the chances are against his living to see even his first-born become an adult. Neither are the children of the pioneer squatter likely to take the same mother's interest in their daughters' interest considered in the squatters as very eligible men, and as a rule they are viewed in a pecuniary light. A successful squatter acquires a position as a good husband, because he is able to pay for a wife's husbandry and pounds. He is sure to select a youthful bride—possessing considerable personal attractions, accomplished, and of charming disposition. The sacrifice is mainly on the part of the wife, who is bound to marry, and to follow to the fair sex when the pioneer squatter, after fifteen or twenty years' of toil, lays all at the feet of a young and accomplished woman. At the age of fifty or sixty years, a wife's husbandry and pounds, and the acquisition of a wife, whereas, when he was twenty or thirty years of age, though only possessed of a tithe of the money he might have wielded, he could have married to both. But what of the successful squatter?

...pertaining to public education and

These questions pertaining to public education appear likely to lead to even more schism in Great Britain than has been exhibited in New South Wales, and to divide parties upon nearly the same bases. The *Echo*

It is perhaps a good omen for the speedy and complete overthrow of the system of the National Education in England that even the party which is content with the operation of the present system, and the policy of the *laissez faire*, have been compelled by the zealous vigour of the Birmingham League to take account now of the existence of the Theological Educational Union, which is now holding its first meeting at Manchester, is powerfully organised to increase the influence of the League, and appears to have little serious connection with the control of the system except that a few of the clergy, and of its Roman Catholic priesthood from Manchester and its vicinity attended—and it has been specially remarked that the latter protestants of the National Society were sent also from the newly-founded Union. Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Robert Montagu, Lord Edward Howard, and several clerical gentlemen unfolded the programme of the Union, which, practically, they say, is to be a system of religious instruction, and a facility to unsectarian teaching, that is, to the scheme of the League. The tone of the speakers was in general angry and indignant, the founders of the League were spoken of as "Education-mongers," as if they had been the cause of the mischief, and it was the question that was working admirably, and to the perfect content, if not of the nation, at least of those who manage the existing system. One gentleman went so far as to say that it was the duty of the Government to interfere with the present machinery of education and that had called the League into being, suggesting that the promoters of the Birmingham movement were enemies whose aims and designs of agnity was aroused by the triumph of the denomination of protestants, and that the triumph of the denomination of protestants was utterly fallacious." And then Lord Robert Montagu proceeded to demonstrate from statistics of his own that the English system of public instruction had not failed, while the American system had

It is difficult to say why, if all that Lord Harrowby and Lord Robert Montagu assert be true, there is any need for an Educational Union to promote reforms at all. Everything seems to be going on with the most perfect harmony and success, if only these dangerous and unstable influences be excluded. It is not to be doubted that the public mind with their "ridiculous exaggerations" and wild American schemes. Indeed, in the way of practical suggestion the Union has been of considerable service. It is not to be denied that "Imperial" funds should be more liberally and largely supplied," which was interpreted by another speaker to mean an indefinite increase in the amount of the "Pity Colony" grants, without the check of any responsible body. It is not to be denied that the force and depth of the movement that has embodied itself in the Birmingham League, that even its leaders of the Union are driven to confess that "the movement is not a mere passing fancy, but should be respected in one breath and acknowledged in the next, as a proof of the difficulty in which the defenders of the existing system are placed. We are not to say that the clergy of all denominations are working for the cause of the poor, but that they are doing a noble and useful work, but they ought to admit with honour that it is too painfully obvious, that there are grates of ignorance and social danger which existing institutions are unable to reach, and to reach them we need with our present means or merely to increase our lavish expenditure of public money? This is what we promoters of the Educational Union affirm, and that the members of the Birmingham League dispute. The question is not one of expediency, but of right, and by the voice of Parliament it will be called upon to decide between the widely different representations of the English education question that have been advanced by the Birmingham League at Manchester and Sir, Muggell at Birmingham.

While all the rest, nobles and clergy, were unanimous in chanting the praises of the system at present established, and denouncing the "enemies," to use the words of the Mayor, "the disturbers of the public peace," a single voice was raised imploring attention to the real issues. The Rev. Dr. Riggs, President of the Wesleyan Training College, is naturally an advocate of the system at present in vogue. He had just been astonished at the congratulations that had been sending around him, for he told the Union that would be wise "to put themselves right before the Lord, and to be content with the things which they have." He thought that there was a great work to be done, and that it was scarcely possible to exaggerate the need of "bringing it out." And having told this home-truth, the Rev. Dr. Riggs was again greeted with the imprecation that had been cast upon the Birmingham League, and to inform the council of their "lack of religious intolerance was no more than a Such straightforward appeal to facts as this speech of Dr. Riggs must have come like a cold shower-bath upon the ears of the speakers who had been luxuriating in congratulatory eulogies upon the Birmingham effect was wholesome; for it seems, at all events, to have checked the flow of denunciation against the

Mr. Birley, the minority member of Manchester, contended, "we are told, 'that education should be universal without being compulsory, and religious without infringing the conscience of any particular group.' We should entirely agree with that," Mr. Birley is contending, "for this most desirable consummation, if we could only believe its attainment possible. But, as Lord Harrowby admitted, we have been proceeding tentatively these thirty and odd years, and we have not been able to do it. In England it seems impossible to make education universal without compulsion; if compulsion be enforced, the State or the religious authorities will run the schools, and as neither the State nor anybody else is prepared to enforce religious teaching upon children, those schools must of necessity be unsectarian—which is quite a step away from irreligious. Mr. Birley might refuse to accept of such a compromise, but he declines compulsion, which, he says, is 'an odious relic to the English mind.' This may be true to the extent that, if legislation can get anything done by compulsion, they will not run the compulsory system; but Mr. Birley, speaking in the very heart of the English manufacturing districts, was strangely oblivious of the advantages that have flowed from the compulsory system. The Factory Act of 1833 was yesterday explained to the Congress of Bolognina, and Halifax. In Mr. Redgrave's recent report on a working of these statutes, the operation of the compulsory clause is fully explained, and it is shown that parents are there made responsible for the attendance at school of children employed in factories, and in case of default are subject to a fine; and though he contended yesterday that those provisions are not being enforced enough, he fully approved their principle. This is surely a compulsion in the religious sense, and yet Mr. Birley is not likely to get up in the House of Commons and denounce the Factory Act. He is not in a position to demand that it be thoroughly carried out, even if the public instruction is to be conceded something. 'There is no sacrifice,' said Mr. Lowe two years ago at Edinburgh, "either of religion, or prejudice, or feeling, that we should not submit to, but that although we are not to give up our ignorance in whose hands are reposed the destinies of the nation."

orn 1799. Died 1869

Withdrawing slow from those he loved so well, Stum's pale morning saw him pass away: To leave them beside their sacred dead to pray, Unmarked as strangers. Strange as tales tell How nobly Stanley lived. No braver name flows in the golden roll of all his sires, All their peers. His was the heart that fired so eloquent tongue, and his the eye whose glance alone half quelled his foe. His black fist, his Power and power in England is a hero's prize, and he could throw it from him. Those whose eyes it met for tears remember in this hour that he was oft their friend, and page beguiled to frame some "wonder for a happy child."—*Punch*.

"THE COURAGE OF HER RACE."—We find the following in the *Liberté*:—"The Princess Royal of Russia, daughter, as everybody knows, of Queen Victoria, is the idol of the Prussian army. In the recent manoeuvres at Stargard she covered herself with glory in charging, on horseback, at the head of a regiment of dragoons, of which she is Colonel, the young Hussars de la Mort, who were beaten in that battle of honour. The officers of the regiment, destined to become some day the honour of the Empire, the Prussian Amazons, are about to present her Royal Highness with a sword of honour, the work of the most skillful manufacturer in Berlin. On the blade these

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1870.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID; also a Nurse GIRL.
Flower Pot Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a respectable Person, as BARMAID,
English or Scotch preferred. Railway Hotel,
George-street South, Sydney.

WANTED, a clean tidy GIRL, about 14 or 16 years
of age, to make herself useful. Apply at Willow
Grove.

WANTED, Cooks and Landrresses, Mums (Protestants). General Servants, Boys, Girls. Mrs. Leathey, 44, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to work in the garden and to go messages. Apply Springfield, Mackay-street, Woolloomoolloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (Protestant). Apply, after 1 o'clock, to-day or Tuesday, to Mrs. Chapman, Cottage, Toxteth Park, Globe Point.

WANTED, a steady MAN, to work in a garden, and who is accustomed to horses. Apply between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock only, at Nos. 337 and 339, Pitt-street, near Barbican.

WANTED, a young GIRL, 15 or 16 years of age, to assist in housework, and accustomed to children. Apply 11, Hunter-street; or Glenbourn Cottage, North Shore.

WANTED, Cooks, Laundresses, General Servants, one for Hunter's Hill, sharp; highest wage given.

WANTED, in a family of four, a respectable Woman as General SERVANT: must be a good cook and laundress. Apply, between 3 and 4 o'clock, to the house-keeper at Bell's Chambers.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE

A PARTMENTS vacant, families or gentlemen, large bedrooms, bathroom. Mrs. Mair, 140, Canterbury-st.

A PARTMENTS to LET, Unfurnished. Apply 27, Cowper-terrace, opposite St Philip's Church.

A PARTMENTS Vacant suitable for families and

A SUITE of APARTMENTS vacant. 219, Macquarie-street, next the Synagogue.

FURNISHED Apartments, with or without board. Terms moderate. 9, Jamison-street.

GENTLEMEN requiring BOARD and Residence would

WANTED, to LET to a single Man, detached ROOM.
214, Cumberland-st., in a garden, near Church-hill.

TO LET

A COMFORTABLE COITAGE to LET. Rent, 8s.
Apply shop, Bourke-st., opposite Wesleyan Chapel.

B BRICKFIELD-HILL.—To LET, PREMISES 612,
Apply L. Harder, 675, Brickfield-hill.

D DALMAIN.—To LET, a HOUSE, containing 6 rooms.

B Apply Isaac Kendall, near Dry Dock.
B BURWOOD.—To LET, neat furnished COTTAGE,
6 rooms, close to station. Apply H. Maughan.
B BRISBANE HOUSE, Milson's Point, NORTH
SHORE.—To LET, this healthy FAMILY RESI-
DENCE, 13 good rooms, coach-house, stables, and other
outhouses, five acres of garden and grounds. Views of the

DARLINGHURST.—HOUSE in St. John's-terrace, Apply next door; or to A. Mitchell, Circular Quay.

MANLY BEACH.—To be LET, FAIRLIGHT, late the residence of H. G. Smith, Esq., replete with

MACLEAY-STREET, Darlinghurst.—To LET, No. 3, Roslyn-terrace, a commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE. Keys at 8, Rialto-terrace. James Bennett, 26, Wynyard-street.

POLIT'S POINT.—To LET, from the 1st February, BELMORE VILLA, situated in Macdonald-street, now occupied by John Hill, Esq. Apply to T. Moore, Furniture Bazaar, 337 and 339, Pitt-street.

SHOP to LET. 376, George-street.

TO LET, the old-established Tinware SHOP, Glebe Road. T. T. Smith, builder, Glebe.

TO LET, CHELMSFORD HOUSE, 70, Upper Fort-street, 7 rooms and kitchen. On view from 11 to 4.

TO LET, in Chippen-street, Chippendale, two HOUSES, 4 and 3 rooms. Scully's Stables, opposite.

TO LET, comfortable HOUSES, with bath, &c., Orwell-st., off Mackay-st.; rent low. C. Mayo, 14, Orwell-st.

TO LET, Emmore Road, detached 8-roomed HOUSE, plenty of water. T. Drinkwater, on the premises.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE and Kitchen, No. 33, West-street, Darlington. J. Penson, 351, Pitt-st.E.

TO LET, Shepherd's-paddock, COTTAGE, 5 rooms, flower garden, water. R. Maze, Darlington.

TO LET, 7-roomed, newly painted, comfortable house, next Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Kent-st.; low rent.

TO LET, a neat 3-roomed HOUSE, with side entrance. 122, Gipps-street, near Reservoir.

TO LET, 9 and 11 roomed HOUSES, Balgrave-
ter, Darlingtonhurst; rent, £84 and £96. Key No. 7. Curtis.

TO LET, 4 and 6 roomed HOUSES, Grash-st., Glesbe;
rent, 8s. and 10s., with stable. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSE, Pitt-st. 5, 7 doors from
the Market; rent, 12s. Harris, 12, Francis-st., Glesbe.

TO LET, 3, 4, and 5 roomed HOUSES; also, ovens, water. Apply Shine, Rising Sun, Ellanboth street.

TO LET, first-class 6-roomed HOUSE, or COTTAGE, 4 roomed. 71, Harvey-street, Pymont.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms and kitchen, with every convenience; rent, 13s. Lee's, 92, South Head Road.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 4 rooms and kitchen; rent, 12s. Inquire 52, Denham-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, 71, Elizabeth-street North, 6 rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c. Rent, £180 per annum. Apply 71.

TO LET, a small HOUSE. 173, Phillip-street.

TO LET, new HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, yard, back entrance, water; rent, 12s. Chalfont, gunmaker.

TO LET, a new HOUSE, with shop and 4 rooms; also Cottage, 4 rooms, 9s; both at Rushcutters Bay.

TO LET, 11, Bligh-street, opposite the Union Club; seven rooms, servant's room, kitchen, bathroom, pantry, and every convenience. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, that large and commodious COTTAGE (detached), situate on the Stanmore Road. 'Bus stand quite convenient. Large grounds and never-failing water supply. Apply Cooke and Robins, Jewellers, 231, Pitt-st.

TO BE LET, or SOLD, the newly-erected Family MANSION in Macquarie-street North, two doors

TO LET, at Woolliara, a genteel RESIDENCE, balcony front and back, eight rooms, bathroom, kitchen, wash-house, &c.; stable, large garden; rent moderate. Apply H. S. Killick, Council Chambers, Woolliara.

HOUSE, known as the Omnibus Inn. For particulars apply next door; or at Mr. Gibbins', Australia-street, Newtown.

TO LET, four new **HOUSES**, on the Newtown Road, opposite the public recreation ground, containing each 10 rooms, bathroom, and every convenience. Apply R. Maize, Darlington; or H. J. Mayor, 183, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, from the 13th January, No. 7, Burdick-terrace, Hyde Park (now occupied by the Dean of Sydney), contains 9 rooms, kitchen, bath, and servants' rooms, patent closets, stove, copper, pantry, &c., &c.

TO LET, FORBESVILLE. Liverpool, six rooms, kitchen, coach-house, stable, large garden stocked with fruit-trees, now in full bearing; also large paddock. Rent, £52 per annum. Apply N. J. Crocker and Co., 519, George-street.

TO LET, SHOP and Premises, No. 452, George-street.
Shop and Premises, No. 139, William-street.
Shop and Premises, 107, William-st., nr. Bank N. S. W.
Shop and Premises, 4, Burton-st., Burdakin Colonnade.
House, in Burdakin-terrace, College street, Hyde Park.
Apply to Mr. Burdakin, Office, 223, Macquarie-street.

OFFICE to LET, 62, Margaret-street. One large room.
room. Apply to Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

OFFICE to LET, next Exchange. Apply to Daguid
and Co., 74, Pitt-street North.

SUSSEX-STREET.—To LET, STORE, next to
Milne, Brothers. James Scroggie, 96, New Pitt-st.

TWO LETS—SHORING BARGE 10 ——— week G.

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